caſes content yourſelf with chopping on the ball, ſo as to turn it aſide, and many a notch is got in this manner: but if the ball comes hopping along, and affords you an opportunity of a free blow, then raiſe your bat, and repel the ball with all your force.

Do not ſtraddle too wide before your wicket, as it will deprive you of the power of ſtriking with that force as you would if you ſtood cloſer. Beſides, the ball may in its courſe to your wicket, by a ſtone or any other obſtruction, be accidentally turned out of its courſe: and, if you ſtand wide, you will not be able immediately to recover yourſelf, ſo as in time to take a neceſſary ſtep to receive it. The proper uſe of the bat is the moſt ingenious as well as the moſt pleaſing part of this game: and it has always been obſerved, that thoſe are the beſt and neateſt players, who ſeem to take the leaſt pains, while they make ſure of their ſtroke, and get the moſt notches.

Bowling is very laborious, but requires only practice and a ſtrong arm. To throw up the ball nicely to the wicket is a great recom-

recommendation to a player; and the catching of it, when thrown from a great diſtance, requires a little art, which I ſhall here mention. When you ſee a ball coming to you, either from a great height, or ſtruck to you with violence in a ſtrait line, be ſure you do not directly face it; for, in that caſe, ſhould you miſs it, it may do you miſchief. The ſafeſt, and even the moſt likely way of catching a ball is, the moment you receive it into your hands, to give a ſwing round with it, by which its force will be ſtopped by degrees, and not all at once: by this method your hands will not be jarred, nor will you ſo often drop the ball as thoſe do who obſerve a contrary method.

CHAP. X.

Method of making Bows and Arrows.

THOUGH the uſe of the bow and arrow has long been laid aſide by the generality of the world, as well boys as young gentlemen, except in a very few places, yet it is a ſport I am doatingly fond of;